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## The Prairie View Standard - December 1929 - Vol. XVII No. 3

Prairie View State Normal and Industrial College

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## Mechanical Engineering

(By Mr. C. L. Wilson, Professor of Mechanic Arts)

Engineering includes every application of the principles of mechanical science in the discovery, investigation and use of the natural resources of the world for the service of mankind. Our modern civilization is largely a direct result of the work of the engineer, for it has been brought about by discoveries and developments made in his many fields. The chief work of the Engineer is to promote the safety, comfort, health and enjoyment of man, through control and utilization of natural forces and resources, and by the operation of industrial enterprises.

Mechanical Engineering, one of the oldest and most extensive of the engineering professions, is that branch of the science and art of engineering which deals especially with machinery. Wherever machinery or manufacturing is involved the mechanical engineer is taking an important part. All other classes of engineering are closely allied to Mechanical Engineering as there is hardly an occupation or industry in which machines of some sort are not directly or indirectly used. The civil engineer, the electrical engineer, the mining engineer, the architect, and all of the professions of engineering would be powerless if they could not make use of the various machines and processes which the mechanical engineer has been called upon to devise. In every industry where power is required whether it be agriculture, chemistry, electricity, or any other subject the operations depend solely upon the satisfactory and continuous functioning of some type of a machine. It may be a steam engine, gas engine, water wheel, windmill or air motor and all of these, as well as others, too numerous to list here, are products of mechanical engineering. So when we come to analyze the subject fully it is found that mechanical engineering so far underlies all branches of engineering and industry that it can almost be said to sustain the entire fabric of modern civilization.

The mechanical engineer is vitally concerned in all of our manufacturing organizations and their weaknesses present to him an interesting problem. The waste of material and effort is a problem for the mechanical engineer's office whether the company is a manufacturer of steam engines or electric irons. The adjustment of the wage scale, the problem of efficiency and industrial relations constitute phases of the mechanical engineers' work.

The automobile manufacturers are today offering better automobiles, trucks, and busses at a lower cost in spite of the increasing costs of material and labor. The production and sale of motor vehicles at low cost in face of the rising prices is essentially mechanical engineering and ranks with the greatest engineering feats.

There are many other phases of engineering that call for the mechanical engineer in our continual struggle for greater efficiency and increased comforts of life. The generation of power is a mechanical engineering problem. As the use of electricity increases, so must the size and number of power generating stations. The machine tool industry is mechanical engineering in its

oldest form. The building of ships, dredges, excavating machinery, and contractors' equipment require the services of the mechanical engineer. He is also called upon to design heating, ventilating, and plumbing systems for buildings. He holds a prominent place in the development and maintenance of railway equipment. Artificial refrigeration is a branch of mechanical engineering from which great things may be expected in the future. Even in salesmanship the mechanical engineer is indispensable.

From the foregoing it is readily seen that mechanical engineering covers a broad field. In its strictest sense it relates to the design of machines. In its broadest sense it includes the design, construction and operation of machines and the mechanical trades and business as well. It is then obvious that those who enter mechanical engineering should have tastes which lie in the direction of mechanical pursuits. They should be fond of machinery, industry, and organization and should have tastes for the applied sciences—the basis of all engineering. Apart from natural inclinations there are other qualifications which especially fit one for the work of a mechanical engineer. He must have a technical knowledge so as to be well grounded in the principles of mechanics. He must know mathematics and keep it forever at his finger tips. He should be a master of strength of materials and be able to calculate strains as will occur in machines. He must know how to design, erect and operate machinery. He should know the processes involved in the work of the founder, the machinist, the blacksmith, and the patternmaker. He should be a draftsman and an inventor. He should be thoroughly familiar with both the theoretical and practical sides of steam and power plant engineering. He must be able to prepare detailed specifications of his work and possess sufficient knowledge of English to draw up a suitable report upon any question that may arise concerning his work. He must be able to pass judgement upon the comparative merits of different types of machines, systems, and processes. In a word the mechanical engineer must be skilled by OBSERVATION, by STUDY and by EXPERIENCE in the science and art of every aspect of the profession.

### NEW FACILITIES PROVIDED—

(Continued from 7th page)

number who are barely making a living.

The Division has charge of all buildings, repair and improvement work and gives the student ample practice in shop work. Smith-Hughes classes are carried on in auto mechanics, machine shop work, brick masonry, carpentry, and tailoring.

The Division engages thirty-four teachers and employees, offers a four-year college course leading to the bachelor of science degree, and teaches twelve trades and industries: auto mechanics and machine shop practice, blacksmithing and wheelwrighting, brick masonry and concrete work, broom and mattress making, carpentry and cabinet making, electric wiring and repair, laundering and hat making, printing and linotype operation, plumbing and steam fitting, shoemaking and repairing, stationary engineering, and tailoring and garment fitting.

# The Prairie View Standard

VOL. XVII. Prairie View State Normal and Industrial College, Prairie View, Texas, December 1929. NO. 3

## Director L. A. Potts Reports on School of Agriculture

### Principal Banks:

We wish to report that class work in the Division of Agriculture is making satisfactory progress. Students are taking an unusual interest in seeking definite information. For example, after reading to the Senior Agricultural class several letters and telegrams from public school officials last summer describing the qualifications of the individual they wanted to fill vacancies, three-fourths of the seniors submitted a list of common farm practices on which they wanted additional training. We are now giving this supervised practice work outside of class hours. We now have groups regularly scheduled to run and repair farm machinery, control insects, and pests in the garden, plan crops for next Spring, and market vegetables.

The garden is now furnishing all the vegetables needed on the campus including the dining hall. We are beginning to market our surplus in Hempstead and Houston.

The Texas Agricultural Messenger, a monthly mimeographed magazine published in the interest of teachers of vocational agriculture, is circulated in thirteen southern states.

Four evening schools have been organized in nearby communities in which seniors will get experience in teaching adult farmers technical information. These schools will be twelve weeks in length. Fourteen lessons will be offered.

L. A. Potts, Director of Agriculture.

### TEXAS RESEARCH BUREAU GIVES OUT DATA

The Bureau of Research of Prairie View State College under the direction of Dean Harry W. Greene has just gathered some rather interesting data on the summer schools conducted in Negro Colleges in Texas and will publish this material in the form of a report on the summer schools in Negro Colleges in the "Prairie View Studies in Negro Education" to appear during the autumn quarter. The report first brings out the great educational significance of the summer school as an in-service agency for the professional improvement of teachers. There was in Texas in 1928 a total of 25,319 students representing an aggregation in all courses. Texas stood second to New York. The latter ranked all the states in the country with 40,103. There were 409,341 enrolled in all courses in the United States in 1928. Of the total number of teachers enrolled in

(Continued on page 2)

## Principal Banks at Interracial and College Meetings

Principal W. R. Banks was elected secretary of the State Interracial Commission at its meeting recently held in Dallas, Texas. The meeting was held at the First Methodist Church, South. The election of Principal Banks is considered not only a tribute to Prairie View State College, but also a recognition of the principal as one of the outstanding educators and conservative leaders of the race.

Principal Banks was selected as one of the main speakers on the Interracial program and addressed that august body on "Negro Colleges in Texas and their Opportunities." Of this address the Dallas Morning News is quoted as follows:

"In an address on negro education in Texas President Banks pointed out that the great need for the next ten years, the period for which the commission is planning its program, is to reach the negro masses. He pointed to this as a new problem, seeking to make the negro a more intelligent laborer, to make him more productive and to enable him to enter the skilled trades.

"This phase of the education problem, he said, is now arising. It comes as the next step after the early years of negro education, he said, when the need is for schools to train teachers and preachers.

"President Banks emphasized also the need for training for negro physicians and dentists, for which no provision, he said, is made in the State. At Prairie View, he said, some work in this direction is being done by training in the institution's hospital.

The address of Principal Banks breathed the spirit of the hour and pointed the way to industrial efficiency and economic progress for his people. The address made a sound impression. It was said that this address would become one of the main objectives or problems for adjustment and solution by the Interracial Commission and would bear fruit toward elevating the masses, affording broader and more liberal opportunities and finally for safe economic development and for more harmonious relations between the races.

Dr. M. W. Dogan, president of Wiley College, speaking of the address said:

November 3, 1929.

Principal W. R. Banks,  
Prairie View Normal,  
Prairie View, Texas.  
Dear Principal Banks:

In my hurry to leave Dallas yesterday I did not get chance to thank you for the fine address.  
(Continued on page 2)

## PANTHERS VS. BEARS

The Bishop Bears were successful in their contest against the Prairie View Panthers on Armistice Day at Marshall. The scores were 14 to 6 in favor of the Bears, it was reported.

Although defeated, the Panthers gave a good account of themselves and showed fine training.

The Panthers were cheered and encouraged on the lines at Marshall by the Girls' Pep Squad, thirty beautiful girls, dressed in purple and gold, the colors of their chosen college. The Prairie Viewites on returning from the Panthers-Bears bout at Bishop were lavish in praise at the fine support given the Panthers by the Pep Squad as well as the care and interest manifested by members of the Prairie View faculty.

The Standard was told that the Bears made their first touchdown and goal in the first quarter and the second touchdown and goal was made by them in the fourth quarter. The Panthers also made their touchdown in the fourth quarter, but failed to kick goal, it was said.

Of course the Panthers are not dismayed and will enter the remaining conference contests with no other thought in mind but that of victory.

## ROSENWALD GIVES LIBRARIES FOR RURAL SOUTH

Charlotte, N. C.—One of the first steps in an ambitious plan to make adequate library facilities available to the millions of the South, white and colored, has just been taken here by the acceptance by the Charlotte Library Board of a conditional gift of \$80,000 from the Rosenwald Fund which is to be met by local gifts of considerable larger amount, the whole to be used during the next five years in developing a county-wide library system.

With the funds thus provided a system of distribution will be arranged reaching all the schools of the county, and the children will be trained in the use of the library and taught to care for the books. Other means of distribution probably by sub-stations and library trucks, will be provided in order to make the services of the library accessible to everybody in the county. It is one of the express conditions of the Rosenwald gift that equal service shall be provided for the people of both races.

This appropriation is part of a plan recently inaugurated by the trustees of the Rosenwald Fund to provide library service for any county in the South which will undertake partial support of the program during the first five years and entire responsibility for it at the end of that time. The sum of \$500,000 has already been set aside by the Fund for immediate appropriation to communities wishing to cooperate in the plan, and it is understood that millions more will be made available as needed. The appropriation to Charlotte and Mecklenburg county is the second big gift made in this connection, the first being a five-year grant of \$20,000 to Davidson county, N. C. Clark Foreman of Atlanta, former field secretary of the Commission on Interracial Cooperation and now secretary of the Rosenwald Fund, represents the Fund in arranging these grants.

## PRINCIPAL BANKS AT MEETINGS—

(Continued from 1st page)

you made on education. I regret that you were not on for the Friday night meeting, that more of the white friends might have heard you. All you said needed to be said, and you said it in a very statesman-like manner.

Yours truly,

M. W. Dogan.

The Principal attended also the National Association of Land Grant Colleges for Negroes held in Chicago, Illinois, from November 11 to November 14, inclusive. The Principal was treasurer and one of the chief factors in the deliberations of the body.

The National Association of Land Grant Colleges for Negroes is composed of seventeen institutions. It considers all phases of Negro life and education.

## TEXAS RESEARCH BUREAU—

(Continued from 1st page)

New York in 1928, 29.6 per cent was enrolled in courses in Education, while of the total number in Texas 47.04 took courses in Education.

Of the twenty-nine (29) summer schools conducted in Texas in 1928 ten or a little more than one-third were operated for Negroes. Twenty-five hundred (2,500) teachers or nearly one-tenth of the total number for both races were enrolled in Negro Colleges. During the present summer (1929) with four institutions failing to report, 2,397 teachers were enrolled in seven colleges. If we conservatively estimate the enrollment of the non-reporting institutions to be 240 the figures for the present summer school enrollment may be set down as 2,264 teachers in the Texas Colleges for Negroes. Texas ranks first as to enrollment of summer school students and regular session students. There are no available data on the number of teachers who studied outside the State. It is safe to say that the number is relatively small.

Another interesting fact which the Bureau reports is that over fifty per cent of the total enrollment of summer school teachers in Negro schools is found in Prairie View. All the institutions co-operating with the study report that matriculation fees are the sole sources of their income. There are probably three colleges that receive a small sum ranging between \$300 and \$400 from the General Education Board in New York. This means that Teachers salaries in at least three-fourths of the schools is inadequate and uncertain. There were 170 members on the teaching staffs of the seven institutions furnishing data for the study.

—The Negro American

## THE INTERRACIAL COMMISSION

Dr. R. M. Wood and Mrs. Jessie Daniel Ames, high officials of the Interracial Commission, held a conference with Principal W. R. Banks at the college November 20 on interracial affairs. Principal W. R. Banks is secretary of the State Interracial Commission.

The Commissioners had an opportunity to visit and inspect the new hospital just completed as well as other features of the institution. Apparently, the distinguished visitors were well pleased with the progress being made at Prairie View.

## Extracts From an Occupational Survey of San Antonio, Texas

This survey was made by the industrial teachers of San Antonio. This part relating to the colored people was done by the colored teachers.

If the Prairie View Normal and Industrial College of Texas is to serve the needs of its race, its administrators should study carefully the findings in this survey. The opportunities open to the colored people of San Antonio are the same as will be found in practically any other city in Texas.

Prairie View could render unlimited service to the colored race if the staff would advise with and guide a large number of the students into these occupations. Those completing the training could find honorable, respected employment with good salaries in most any community.

Through the two-year courses they could train skilled workers who would become the Journeymen and probably the foremen in their respective lines.

Through the four-year courses, they could train your people who eventually become the foremen, superintendents, or employers in their chosen industry.

Through the industrial arts course, people can be trained to teach the practical courses in the public schools. There is a great demand for well trained teachers in this field.

"Making a living is a vital necessity and is, therefore, the most important occupation of the human race. Under our social organization, the trades furnish the most profitable avenue of industry, for that class of citizens who must work. Hence the need of more extensive trade instruction for negroes.

The survey of the colored people of San Antonio shows a comparatively small number of the colored group working in the skilled trades. This condition is the outcome of the negroes' lack of knowledge and experience in the trades, rather than any indisposition on the part of employers to give them work. Proof of this statement lies in the fact that skilled workers never lack employment, the demand for experienced tradesmen being greater than the supply. As there is no apprentice system for negroes and practically no schools to give them vocational training, the group of skilled negro workmen is in the minority.

There is a large group of colored people in San Antonio and the fact that so few of them have any knowledge of the trades, works a distinct social and economic loss to the community. For this group of workers to function effectively and to contribute to the economic progress of the city, they must have industrial and commercial training. This, the vocational school can supply effectively.

The diversity of occupations represented in the field of employment for colored people is proof that the negro finds ready employment; however, lack of training and economic necessity force him to the unskilled trades or manual labor. The wide range in occupations, together with the small number of skilled trade workers, makes imperative vocational training for the

colored group.

An interesting fact which this survey disclosed was the relatively large number of home owners among the negro population. Out of 346 questionnaires sent through one school, 186 reported home ownership, or over 60 per cent direct property tax payers. Of 641, reports, 56.3 per cent represented home owners, as compared to 43.7 per cent renters. When one considers that these homes were bought with the savings from the wages of unskilled labor, it is only reasonable to assume that a decided advantage could be wrought to the entire community were these colored wage earners trained in their various lines of industry.

The purpose of this survey of colored people was to determine the type and number of occupations employing skilled colored workers; the number of workers employed in the skilled trades; the number and kind of positions available to trained workers; the type and number of occupations employing unskilled workers; and the number of colored people now working at unskilled trades.

Because of the difficulty in obtaining sufficient information from the business establishments employing colored people, the survey was made largely by a questionnaire, distributed through the schools, which the parents were requested to fill out. 2,109 questionnaires were sent out, and approximately 45 per cent were returned fully answered. These revealed a great diversity of occupations, many of which were closely allied yet whose duties differed sufficiently to class them as different occupations; for example, deliveryman and chauffeur. 71 occupations, covering an extensive field, were represented in the answers to the questionnaire, but as such a great number of them covered isolated cases, all occupations were not listed in the report. The representative occupations were tabulated, as seen in Tables No. 26 and 27. Since both men and women were employed in many occupations, such as cooks and houseworkers, no sex separation was made.

To the information obtained from the questionnaire was added that received through interviews with business and professional men employing colored workers. The results of the inquiries from these sources while of necessity not exhaustive, are sufficiently comprehensive and conclusive to show the need San Antonio has of training the colored workers.

The colored scholastic population of San Antonio as shown by the census of 1928 is 3,360, while the enrollment for the 1928-29 session is 2,813. Of these pupils, there are 757 above 14 years of age, the legal limit for compulsory school attendance.

The highest mortality of the colored school population occurs at the transfer from the elementary to junior department and from the junior to the senior. The high mortality at the transfer from elementary to junior is caused by the retarded, over-age, and sub-normal pupils, who leave school with no vocational training whatsoever. They go into the world as industrial liabilities, with no chance for any specific training, unless they are later on influenced to become proficient in some trade through night school work.

The next group includes those pupils who continue in the junior school but drop out as soon as the legal age limit of 14 years has been reached. During the

(Continued on 5th page)



## The Prairie View Standard

Published monthly by Prairie View State Normal and Industrial College, Prairie View, Texas.

W. Rutherford Banks .....Principal  
Napoleon B. Edward.....Executive Secretary

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"Modern Society is calling as never before in our lifetime for leadership, for men with vision or character, with trained intelligence, with Hope and Confidence in their finer Humanity that is to come. And where shall such men be sought, where shall they be bred, if not in our Colleges and Universities, where are gathered all that history and civilization and science and art have to teach us of God and man and nature."—Dr. J. R. Angell.

### ALUMNI AND FORMER STUDENTS

There are many helpful things the Alumni and Former Students of the college may do and will do for their Alma Mater. They are being made to understand, more and more, that the college and the alumni are interdependent. The success of the one is the success of the other. They must go up or down always together. They must go hand in hand in all things for good if they would render the best service.

In this connection there are just two things which the Standard wishes to speak of and which it hopes to emphasize from time to time: First, there is need for a Field Secretary to visit ex-students in various sections of the country to awaken and encourage them to assist in promoting in co-operation with the principal and faculty of the college such measures as will be of decided benefit to the institution. Second, it is time now that the Alumni and Former Students should make appropriate recognition of those pioneers, without regard to race, who have done so much for Negro education. Governor Oran M. Roberts, Honorable Julius Rosenwald, Dr. Booker T. Washington, and Dr. E. L. Blackshear must not be forgotten. We would be glad to see the image of these immortals not only in pictures on our college walls, but also in bronze or enduring marble erected upon our campus. The Standard would be proud of the opportunity of thus honoring each and all of them.

We are not unmindful of the outstanding fact that there are many other ways in which the Alumni and Former Students can be of help to their Alma Mater. In time these will be given due consideration. We must realize fully that what shall be done in a big way for the cause of education anywhere must be done by and through the united forces of all interested working harmoniously towards a common goal. That this spirit shall be the abiding and controlling spirit is the desire of educators, statesmen, philanthropists and citizens everywhere interested in the cause of popular education.

### CHRISTMAS

Christmas will have come and gone before the Standard goes its rounds again. To its readers everywhere it wishes A Merry Christmas and A Happy New Year.

May the exchanges of presents and gifts be bounteous and may no expectant youth be disappointed in the coming of Santa Claus.

What does Christmas mean to you? Probably this question will be asked and answered in some way by the countless millions that inhabit all civilized regions of the globe. Especially do Christians think of Christmas not only as an occasion for mere merry making, but also as indicative of the greatest event since creation ever occurred in sacred or secular history—the advent of Jesus of Nazareth at Bethlehem.

Let us eat, drink and be merry, but may it all be done in a sense of reverence of what the life and deeds of the Lowly Nazarine means and has meant through all the ages—His gospel of Love and Peace and Good Will toward all men.

### WE MUST HAVE AN ECONOMIC FOUNDATION

Immediately following our emancipation, our greatest objective was to learn how to read and write, to obtain an education. It is not the purpose of this article to gainsay or criticize this early movement, for it seems that that was logically the first step to have been taken in the onward and upward march of the race.

The Standard believes that the race has long ago reached the stage in its progress when more consideration should be given to the economic status of our group and those means whereby we may obtain an economic basis such as will enable us to make more permanent progress and to become a more dependable and reliable citizenship.

We do not believe in education for money only; nor do we believe in that education which fails to take into account the question of earning a livelihood. With a struggling child race education should embrace both a living and a life.

More and more our schools and colleges, our leaders of public thought, should emphasize the necessity of our youth becoming skilled and efficient in the trades and industries. With scarcely no economic base on which to stand, the Standard believes too few of our group are availing themselves of the opportunity to become skilled artisans and master mechanics. The result is that the larger percent of them will continually be crowded into the profession of teaching reducing it to a status out of which a living in keeping with modern requirements can scarcely be earned.

As the race becomes skilled in the trades and industries, will it become producers and thus lay the foundation for stable economic prosperity. The race should produce as well as consume.

The Standard believes in liberal college education for those able to obtain and maintain it in a way that will be a blessing to themselves and the communities where they must live. It believes also that any people will lag behind so long as it remains unskilled, consumers only, in their efforts to climb.

### EXTRACTS FROM S. A. SURVEY—

(Continued from 3rd page)

2 years which the average pupil of this group has in the junior school, only the simplest elementary training has been given in vocational education and very little vocational guidance given. When these pupils leave school, the industrial market is crowded once more with untrained workers, who cannot be classed as assets to industry, because of the fact that they must be trained before they can contribute to commercial progress.

With these two groups, one from the elementary schools, and one from the junior schools going into the industrial world as a problem of unskilled labor, the remaining group of pupils, those who continue thru high school, should be given every possible advantage of vocational guidance and training, not only to counterbalance the number of unskilled workers, but to be a real asset to themselves and to the commercial and industrial life of San Antonio.

The survey covered 71 occupations representing a total of 2,164 workers. Table No. 26 shows the number of negroes engaged in the skilled or semi-skilled trades. While 31 representative occupations are listed, it can readily be seen that very few of them command many workers. With employers willing to engage colored workers, each occupation could contain the maximum of workers if trained, experienced tradesmen were obtainable. These negroes, with proper training could find employment not only in the occupations tabulated, but also in others.

Table 27 shows the occupation employing the greatest number of negroes; also the number employed. These colored people, needing employment, turn to the work for which they have some aptitude. With proper training they could become so proficient in their occupation as to work a great benefit not only to themselves but also to those whom they serve. Going still further, any contact with vocational training would be enough inspiration to them to seek training in the more skilled trades, thus raising the standard of workmanship constantly higher."

#### Occupations

Cleaners and pressers, seamstresses, clerks, carpenters, nurses (practical), stenographers, auto mechanics, caterers, music, contractors painters, tailors, boiler makers, paper hangers, shoe repairers, machinists, dentists, plasterers, plumbers, painters and trimmers, printers, welders, blacksmiths, mattress makers, tanners, bricklayers, housekeepers, cooks, maids, janitors and porters, automobile drivers, laundress, teachers, barbers, beauty culture, waitress.

Mrs. Grace Abernethy visits home from Trinity, Texas, where she is vice principal of the colored school.

Mr. John L. Webb and Mr. T. R. Lawson, Hot Springs, Arkansas, representatives of the Woodmen of the Union, spent a day or two at the college on their way to Houston, Texas.

## Principal Meets Alumni in Chicago

Representing the largest Land Grant College for Negroes in the world, Principal W. R. Banks was one of the main speakers and chief factors in the association of Negro land grant colleges held in Chicago, Illinois, from November 11 to November 14, inclusive.

The Principal met a large number of the Alumni living in and about Chicago in the "Y" dining hall of that city. The Alumni have formed a Prairie View Club and expressed a desire to assist their Alma Mater in any feasible manner. Mr. Lloyd Isaacs is president of the club.

At a banquet given in his honor the Principal addressed the Alumni and citizens of Chicago, telling of Prairie View and what the institution means to the race as well as the outlook for the college in the future.

Complimentary to the Principal the Alumni sang their favorite college song:

Way out upon the prairie,  
Where once roamed the buffalo,  
Where once the war whoop piercing  
Sound sent terror to the foe,  
Where all was waste and wilderness,  
Beneath the Heavens blue,  
There now is found on campus green,  
Our dear old Prairie View.

#### CHORUS

For we are jolly students,  
Of our Prairie View,  
We will all be true,  
Our colors purple trimmed in gold,  
For the lone star of Texas,  
We will dare to do, RAH! RAH! RAH!!  
We are students true and bold.

It's all the way from Arkansas,  
Down to the Alamo,  
From western handle of the pan,  
To the Gulf of Mexico,  
From East to West,  
From North to South;  
And Empire is our due,  
We will save this realm,  
For Texas through,  
Our dear old Prairie View.

#### SEND IN YOUR SUBSCRIPTION

No doubt you have read or seen a copy of the Prairie View Standard, the Official Mouthpiece of Prairie View State Normal and Industrial College and the journal of education. It is published monthly and finds its way to every section of the country.

We are asking you now to mail us a Money Order for Fifty Cents. This will enable us to continue sending the Prairie View Standard to you for One Year and assist us in its circulation.

Please mail your Fifty Cents to:  
Editor Prairie View Standard,  
Prairie View State College,  
Prairie View, Texas.



## ARMISTICE DAY

Class work was suspended on November 11 in observance of Armistice Day. At 11:00 a.m., the following program was rendered in the auditorium with Dean Will H. Evans, acting with Sgt. Rance Richardson, as master of ceremonies: 1. Song—America. 2. Taps, One Minute Silence and Prayer—Mr. C. E. Johnson. 3. Song—Battle Hymn of the Republic. 4. Kipling's Recessional Read—Miss Cleo Simpson. 5. Solo—Dedicated to the War Mothers—Mr. C. S. Wells. 6. Address—Prof. L. M. Tobin. 7. Saxophone Solo—Prof. E. L. Sasser. 8. Announcements. 9. March—Band.

### Blackshear Field—3:00 p. m.

1. Sack Race, in charge of Lt. Jas. Jackson—N. A. Lewis, David Snell, Earl Turner, W. Singleton, Esters Fraizer, Oscar Williams, Paul Hinton, D. L. Hill, R. W. Wilkerson.

2. Shoe Race, in charge of Capt. W. R. Bryant—W. Singleton, N. N. Tarver, Earl Turner, N. A. Lewis, Wiley Tarrow, J. B. Mark, David Snell, R. W. Wilkerson.

3. Slap Tag, in charge of Lt. J. H. Brown—E. R. Watkins, R. W. Wilkerson.

4. Where Are You Brother, in charge of Lt. Walton Waller—D. L. Hill, R. W. Wilkerson.

5. Potato Race, in charge of Capt. M. P. Wilson—N. N. Tarver, Paul Hinton, David Snell, Oscar Williams.

6. Wrestling, Blind Folded, in charge of Lt. Walter Prince—William Collins, Ernest Lewis, Howard Christian, J. B. Mark, Loyal Keyes, W. Tarrow, N. A. Lewis.

The entire program was rendered with satisfaction and met generous applause as the numbers came.

The address of Prof. L. M. Tobin was patriotic and civic. He discussed at length the events that led up to the World War, its cost in millions and men, and stated the American challenges as follows: (a) To preach the gospel of world peace. (b) redemption from international hypocrisy. (c) and to pay her debt to the Negro. Prof. Tobin discussed each of these challenges and dwelt dramatically on the loyalty of the Negro during all the wars of the past, answering the call of his country, and defending the flag whether in peace or war.

## RESOLUTIONS OF CONDOLENCE

Whereas, it has pleased the Almighty to remove from our midst by death, Dr. J. Mercer Johnson, the husband of our esteemed friend and co-laborer, Mrs. J. M. Johnson, the deceased having spent a life of great service, having occupied a most prominent rank in his church, maintaining under all circumstances a character untarnished, and a reputation above reproach;

Therefore, be it resolved, that in the death of Dr. Johnson, the race has sustained a great loss, the conference and church of his choice, a friend and co-laborer, whose fellowship it was an honor and a pleasure to enjoy; that we bear testimony to his many virtues, to his unquestioned probity and useful life; that we offer to his bereaved family and mourning friends, over whom sorrow has hung her sable mantle, our heartfelt condolence and pray that Infinite Goodness may bring speedy relief to their burdened hearts, and in-

spire them with the consolation that hope in futurity and faith in God give them even in the shadow of the tomb;

Resolved that a copy of these resolutions properly engrossed be presented to the family of the deceased friend and a copy be sent the Southwestern Christian Advocate for publication.

Humbly submitted,

Department of English,  
Prairie View State College.

MRS. W. M. DAVIS

The Standard received intelligence of the passing of Mrs. W. M. Davis at her home in Temple, Texas, on November 7, with keen regret. We all must have anticipations, at least of just what the passing of a mother means.

Mrs. Davis was the mother of Mr. W. M. Davis, Jr., and Mr. J. C. Davis, the former being an employe and the latter a student of the college.

The Standard offers to the bereaved its deepest sympathy, knowing that the test that came to them is beyond doubt among the greatest the human heart can bear.

## THE GATEWAY TO HEAVEN

The above is the title of the drama played in the auditorium November 17, at 7:30 p. m., under the auspices of the mechanical department.

The drama met general approval by the large group of teachers and students who were present from beginning to end. Because of its excellence, it was said, The Gateway to Heaven would be called to the stage again.

The synopsis and characters of the Biblical drama were as follows:

SYNOPSIS.—A representation of Heaven. John's vision of God's throne as pictured on the pathway leading to Heaven's Gate. St. Peter stands admitting those travelers who are worthy and who have merited eternal life and a crown. Satan in his satanic majesty offers opposition and throws stumbling blocks in the way of those who approach the Gate, losing those resolute and determined, and winning those who are weak and worldly. Many sing their sentiments and pledges as they overcome the temptations.

CHARACTERS.—St. Peter, Pleas Craft; Satan, Howard W. Christian; Job, Joel Harris; Lazarus, Montaville Abernethy; Widow, Mrs. W. S. Watson; Dives, Otis Lawrence; Paul, O. J. Massey.

## PRAIRIE VIEW COLLEGE HEARS NATIONAL AND REGIONAL "Y" WORKERS

Miss Celestine Smith, national student "Y" secretary, and Secretary H. W. Pope, student "Y" secretary for the Southwest Region, spent the most of last week at Prairie View State College in conference with Prof. J. C. McMorries, Mrs. Evelyn Johnson Rucker, and student "Y" workers of the institution.

Secretary Pope said the purpose of the visit at Prairie View was mainly to organize and promote the

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program for "Y" work through adequately training its leaders.

The Southern Region in charge of Secretary Pope comprises the states of Arkansas, Kansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, Oklahoma and Texas.

Sunday morning at 11:00 o'clock Secretary Pope preached to the students and teachers in the college chapel. Prof. James C. McMorries, director of Religious Activities, presided. After sacred music had been rendered by the college choir directed by Prof. O. A. Fuller, Jr., and Miss L. H. Minor, Secretary Pope in the course of his sermon said, taking for his subject, The Significance of Educational and Social Behavior of Students: "This is a machine age in which dollars and machines tend to measure man; and I perceive as yet that man is man's greatest enemy. If we would go far in the right direction we must develop the spiritual on par with the material side of man. I believe in growth through culture, and that culture comes through the proper kind of education."

The Secretary admonished the student body to become socially minded, saying the need today is emotional no less than intellectual freedom, urging the student body to reflect their opportunities and college training in behavior towards their fellows.

## New Hospital at Prairie View to Have Formal Opening

The Hospital at Prairie View State Normal and Industrial College, donated by the Rockefeller Foundation, New York City, is about ready for occupancy and formal opening exercises to which the public is invited will soon be held.

The Hospital is a three-story brick building erected on West Campus at a cost of \$81,000 and is equipped with all necessary modern facilities for pharmacy, dentistry, surgery, private and medical wards, and facilities for the School of Nursing Education costing \$23,000. Included is an X-ray machine which cost \$3,498.

The Hospital staff is composed of the following: J. M. Franklin, M. D., resident physician and training school director; H. E. Lee, M. D., assistant in surgery; W. A. Hammond, M. D., eye, ear, nose and throat; H. D. Patton, M. D., interne; A. K. Smith, D. D. S., dentist; Mrs. M. S. Brannon, R. N., superintendent of nurses; Miss P. M. Alexander, R. N., assistant superintendent of nurses; Miss Gladys Krushall, R. N., head nurse; Miss E. C. Beck, R. N., surgical supervisor; Miss E. C. May, B. S., instructor in dietetics; Mrs. N. B. Dillon, B. S., instructor in dietetics; E. B. Evans, D. V. M., instructor in bacteriology; R. P. Perry, M. S., instructor in chemistry; Mrs. T. W. Washington, instructor in Psychology; H. W. Greene, M. A., mental and nervous disorders; and G. A. Hayes, Ph. G., pharmacist.

The School of Nursing Education is considered one of the best for Negroes in the United States. Its graduates are recognized by the state and find ready and remunerative employment. The enrollment is as follows: Freshmen, 10; Juniors, 11; Seniors, 7; total 28.

## BETTER SPEECH WEEK

In order to demonstrate the power of speech and

its uses and abuses, the college has inaugurated what is known as "Better Speech Week" mainly under the auspices of the Department of English.

"Better Speech Week" began this session November 18 under the directorship of Prof. E. L. Sasser, A. M., head of the Department of English. The entire program was timely and had a setting in practical affairs which made vivid dramatizations and examples of the correct and incorrect usage of the English language.

The practical lessons in good English given by those associated in the program for "Better Speech Week" have been helpful to teachers and employes no less than to students, whether in office, shop, classroom or conversation, whether public or private. The Standard commends the principle upon which "Better Speech Week" was inaugurated and applauds the program rendered in the college auditorium.

## SGT. RANCE RICHARDSON

Relieving Sgt. William Banks as Commandant of College Cadets, Sgt. Rance Richardson has resumed his duties and taken residence in his cottage on West Campus.

Sgt. Rance Richardson belongs to Company K, 25th Infantry, United States Army. He has been in the army eleven years and saw actual duty overseas in the World War. He was born in Lockesburg, Arkansas, but received his education in the public schools of Texarkana, Texas.

Sgt. Richardson was stationed at Fort Huachuca when called to Prairie View State College.

## PRAIRIE VIEW PROVIDES NEW FACILITIES OFFERS TWELVE COURSES IN TRADES AND INDUSTRIES

The Division of Mechanic Arts, Prairie View State Normal and Industrial College, is constructing, repairing, and adding new facilities to the college at a total cost exceeding \$15,000. Two cottages for teachers are nearly completed, plans are drawn for remodeling the apartment for employees of the Mess Hall, steam tunnel from Minor Hall to the Hospital and practice cottage has been laid, and students of the division are installing kitchen sinks in the homes of all resident employes. A new dormitory and Mechanic Arts building are contemplated, also, at a total cost estimated at \$96,000. Plans and sketches have been submitted for approval.

Equipment recently purchased include a folding machine for the printing department, tool grinding machine, electric wood turning lathe, and an electric sanding machine for the carpentry department, a Landis stapling machine for the shoemaking department, and a dry cleaner for the department of tailoring.

Director J. J. Abernethy says that there is a great demand for skilled Negro tradesmen and that the college is endeavoring to increase interest in the young men coming to Prairie View for the various types of industrial work. The trades are planned and taught to qualify those who complete them to meet this situation and increase the earning capacity of the large

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